A Bulwark of the Classical and Humane: Clarence B. Wallace and Wallace University School

BY Terry Barkley

Grantland Rice sat alone on the stage of the large NBC studio in Hollywood. He faced an audience of family, friends, and colleagues. The date was December 27, 1948. The Dean of American Sports Writers had been lured to NBC on the pretense of talking about the upcoming college football bowl games. Rice was taken by "complete surprise" and genuinely seemed a "bit flabbergasted" when he quickly learned that he was actually there as the guest of honor for Ralph Edwards's only second episode of the national radio presentation of "This Is Your Life."[1]

The impressive list of surprise guests—those speaking initially one by one from behind a curtain—included the mythical Four Horsemen of Notre Dame (a name created by Rice himself: "Outlined against a blue-gray October sky, the Four Horsemen rode again." The members were Harry Stuhldreher, Don Miller, Jim Crowley, and Elmer Layden), the superb athlete Jim Thorpe, and even Amos Alonzo Stagg, an old friend, who announced the creation of the "Grantland Rice Trophy" at Vanderbilt University, Rice's alma mater, honoring those "who best combine scholarship and athletic ability."[2]

The real shock for Rice, however—he nearly fell out of his chair—came early when Edwards was discussing Rice's preparatory education at Wallace University School in Nashville and its beloved principal, Rice's early mentor, Dr. Clarence B. Wallace. "Were you a good student?" asked Edwards. Rice replied that he was but that athletics—football and baseball—took up much of his time. When Edwards asked what Professor Wallace thought of his efforts, Rice replied, "Not much, I suppose, but he taught me the rudiments of Latin and everything I know." Then, reaching back in his memory over half a century, Grantland Rice began to recite the first lines of Virgil's *Aeneid*: "*Arma virumque cano Troiae qui primus ab oris*…." Suddenly, from behind the curtain, a gentle voice with a Southern accent

Clarence Wallace, center, poses with the Wallace School baseball team in the early 1900s. Famous alumnus Grantland Rice said baseball and football at the school took much of his time, but he learned Latin there and "everything I know." (Vanderbilt University Special Collections and University Archives, Jean and Alexander Heard Library)

replied, "I never had to excoriate his epidermis." Stunned, Rice turned and gleefully embraced the eighty-nine year old Wallace as a son would his own father.[3] Their reunion was sublime, "a fitting climax to the program."[4] When Rice mentioned a letter he had written to Wallace some time earlier stating, "If I have gained any measure of success in writing, I owe it all to you," the amused Wallace remarked, "Now right there's the best piece of writing you ever did."[5]

Clarence Wallace, who had been suggested as a guest to NBC by Vice Chancellor C. M. Sarratt of Vanderbilt University, had flown from Nashville to California accompanied by his nephew, James Barbour.[6] It was his first airline flight. Wallace was in rare form for the radio show, ad-libbing at will and keeping

both the live and radio audiences entertained. When asked about his age, Wallace replied that the only older objects he had seen were some eagles during his flight to California. Fred Russell, sports writer for *The Nashville Banner*, wrote an article for his column entitled "Professor Wallace Stole the Show." Grantland Rice and Professor Wallace continued their reunion after the broadcast at a party for Rice at the Hollywood-Roosevelt Hotel.[7]

Though born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Grantland Rice enrolled at Wallace University School in Nashville in 1896 when the school was on South High Street (now Sixth Avenue, South). The preparatory school, a classical day school for boys, was modeled after the great English public (called private in the U.S.) schools like Rugby, immortalized in Thomas Hughes's *Tom Brown's School Days*, but with a decided Southern bent. While character building, academic learning, and becoming a gentleman were certainly paramount, athletic sports and games were also held in high regard. After only a year at Wallace University School, Rice went on to Vanderbilt University where he completed his A.B. degree in Greek and Latin in 1901 and graduated Phi Beta Kappa, one of Vanderbilt's first PBK recipients.[8] In his autobiography, Rice wrote:

> Reflecting on those four years [at Vanderbilt University], I am eternally grateful to my old prep-school master, Dr. C. B. Wallace, and the Latin and Greek background he pumped into my head. I enjoyed my induction into both tongues and so it was natural that these two subjects became the foundation stones for my college majors. As for English, I honestly can't recall having studied it.[9]

A classicist, master teacher, and administrator for some fifty-eight years, Clarence B. Wallace headed Wallace University School in Nashville, Tennessee, for its entire fifty-six year existence, 1886–1942. Professor Wallace's students considered him "the greatest Latin teacher of his generation," and "Mister" Wallace, himself, "a fine old Roman."[10]

Clarence Bain Wallace was born on October 23, 1859, in the little village of Hillsboro (Yancey's Mills) in Albemarle County, Virginia. The son of farmer Michael Woods and Susan Amanda Wayland Wallace, Wallace's forbearers had settled in Albemarle County in 1734. Blind since the age of thirteen, Michael Wallace never let his disability interfere with his business and community activities. As a small child Clarence, or C. B. as he was normally called, watched as Union General Philip Sheridan's army, victorious in the Shenandoah Valley, marched passed his family's home in route to Richmond during the closing weeks of the Civil War. He had also "as a child laid eyes on that peerless hero, Robert E. Lee, in living flesh." Later, he met Ulysses S. and Julia Dent Grant on a train.[11]

Wallace attended Hampden-Sydney College from 1877–1880, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree. (Hampden Sydney's Venable Hall, built 1824–1830, in 1890, William Smith Morton Library, Union Presbyterian Seminary)

Through great family sacrifice, Clarence Wallace's parents sent him to study with the Reverend H. S. Alexander at Wheatdale Classical Institute [Academy] in Culpeper, Virginia, a home school for boarding students only. The school prepared boys and young men for college, teaching, or business, and included a military department. Wallace studied there for two years, 1875–1877.[12]

It was in Culpeper that Wallace met his future wife, Mary B. Barbour, "the best wife I ever had." She was the daughter of Major James Barbour, a Confederate political leader in Virginia who had served on Confederate General Richard S. Ewell's staff and who was noted for turning down a cabinet post in Abraham Lincoln's administration. The Barbour home, "Beauregard," stood on the Civil War battlefield of Brandy Station in Culpeper County, where the largest cavalry engagement on American soil took place. Wallace and Barbour were married

in 1889. They had two daughters, Sue and Ellen.[13]

Wallace entered the sophomore class at Hampden-Sydney College in Hampden-Sydney, Virginia, in 1877, a Presbyterian institution founded in 1776. He roomed on the fourth floor of Cushing Hall, participated in snow-ball fights with the seminary students, and enjoyed attending the meetings of the literary societies at the college. Wallace graduated with a Bachelor of Arts (A.B.) degree in 1880. Invited by a fellow Hampden-Sydney classmate whose family lived in the house, Wallace spent a night in the McLean house in nearby Appomattox Court House where Lee had surrendered to Grant.[14]

Clarence Wallace elected to pursue the then four-year Master of Arts (M.A.) degree at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, completing what was considered the "most coveted degree in the South." The M.A. at Virginia required competence in eight subject fields including Latin, Greek, French, German, mathematics, chemistry, mental and moral philosophy, and natural philosophy (physics, two years). English was omitted from the list and geology and mineralogy could be substituted for the second year of physics. Wallace joked that the diploma itself was "about the size of a bath towel." He also claimed that he never had a course in English in his life, a claim later echoed by his star pupil, Grantland Rice.[15]

Among his friends and fellow students at the University of Virginia were his Hampden-Sydney classmate, John D. Blanton, later president of Ward-Belmont School and College in Nashville, James C. McReynolds, later U. S. Supreme Court Justice, and Woodrow Wilson, later U.S. President. Wallace was thrilled to meet William Wertenbaker in the university library, the librarian appointed by Thomas Jefferson in 1826.[16]

Hampden-Sydney College conferred an honorary doctorate, the LL.D. degree, on Professor Wallace in later years; he was also made an honorary member of the Beta Chapter of Virginia of Phi Beta Kappa at his graduate school, the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, an institution which does not grant honorary degrees.[17]

Recipients of the Virginia M.A. degree were much in demand as teachers in the war-torn impoverished South, and Clarence Wallace answered the call by joining the faculty of Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Virginia. He stayed only a year, however, lured by a better salary to the University School at 99 Meeting Street in Charleston, South Carolina, a preparatory day school run by fellow Virginia M.A. recipient Walter McKenny. Again, Wallace stayed only a year, lured this time to bustling Nashville, Tennessee.[18]

Recommended by University of Virginia mathematics professor Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Venable, "Old Ven" to his students, a Confederate officer who had served on General Robert E. Lee's staff, Clarence B. Wallace was offered the principalship of a new educational ven-

ture in Nashville founded by Joseph B. O'Bryan, Alfred G. Adams, and Robert G. Throne, all ruling elders of the First Presbyterian Church in Nashville. In fact, the founding of this boys' classical day school, to be known initially as University School (not to be confused with the University School of Nashville), appears to have been a Presbyterian venture from the outset, and specifically an educational outreach of the First Presbyterian Church. The founders, Clarence B. Wallace, and even Charles Venable were all staunch Presbyterians, Venable himself a graduate of Hampden-Sydney College and a former professor there. The University School would stress character and scholarship, and Wallace was the man for the job. He and his family arrived in Nashville in August 1886, and the school was established in September.[19]

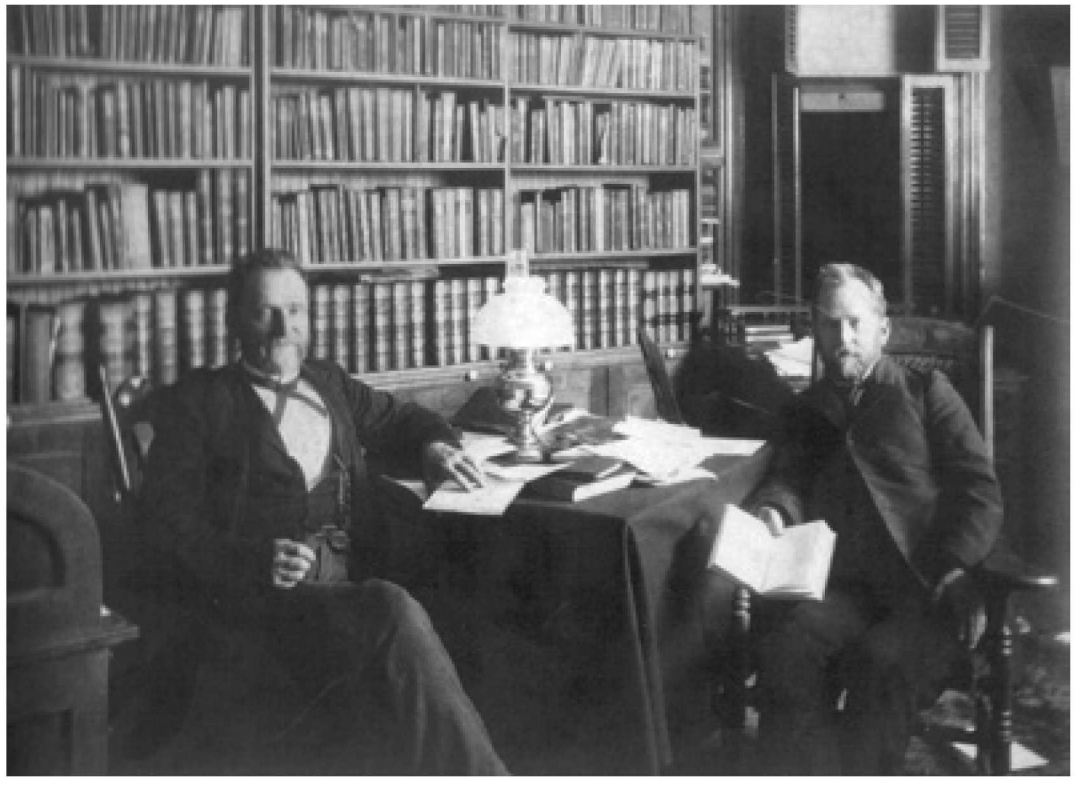
The original aims of University School were to produce Christians, gentlemen, and scholars who would be productive in society. More clearly defined, Wallace's educational aims were, in order:

> First, to make men of integrity, honest men; second, to make men of refinement and culture, gentlemen; third, to make men of sound learning, scholars.[20]

Clarence B. Wallace and his family moved to Nashville at a time of explosive commercialism in the "New South" city, a municipality on the move and rivalling Atlanta's commercial boom. A center for financial capital funding, with emerging businesses including railroads, Nashville quickly became a bastion for cultural and educational concerns promoting the rise of middle-class Southern ladies and gentlemen to prominence. The national move toward providing public education for both males and females began to take hold in Nashville although the elite private classical preparatory school system prevailed for many more years to come.

Signs of Nashville's prosperity included an industrial exhibition as early as 1871 and "Commodore" Cornelius Vanderbilt's endowment of Vanderbilt University, opening in 1875. Nashville's numerous educational institutions led to promoting itself as the "Athens of the South," a theme taken up by the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition in 1897, where it premiered a full-scale replica of the Parthenon in Athens, Greece. The first Carnegie Library opened in 1904, the same year the Union Stockyards were organized, and Nashville's first public high school, Hume-Fogg, opened in 1911.

Located on the southeast corner of Church and Summer (now Fifth Avenue North) streets in Nashville, the powerful First Presbyterian Church, with its "magnificent Egyptian revival edifice," claimed 1,000 members by 1890. A downtown urban church, First Presbyterian was a prohibitionist stronghold. To complement its boys' school led by Clarence Wallace, the Presbyterians purchased the twenty-



In the same year that Wallace founded his school in 1886, brothers William R. "Sawney" and John M. Webb moved to Bell Buckle and founded Webb School (The Webb School Archives, Bell Buckle)

six year old Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies in Nashville in 1891, with Wallace among its stockholders.[21]

According to historian Ridley Wills II, some twenty-four private boys' schools were founded in Nashville and Middle Tennessee between 1867 and 1913.[22] When Wallace opened University School in Nashville in 1886, it was the same year that William R. "Sawney" Webb and his younger brother John M. Webb, highly successful teachers at Culleoka Academy in Culleoka, Tennessee, moved to the village of Bell Buckle in Bedford County and founded Webb School.[23]

When Vanderbilt University opened in Nashville in 1875, the Webb brothers supplied that institution with some of its first and best students. Their graduates offered Vanderbilt "a standard of scholarship and a type of instruction which was badly needed, especially at that time." Vanderbilt University had decided from the beginning not to include a preparatory department within the university, relying on private classical schools like the Webbs'

and Wallace's schools, among others, to provide quality students.[24]

The University of Nashville had its own preparatory department, Montgomery Bell Academy (MBA). Founded in 1867, MBA is the oldest of the boys' preparatory schools in Tennessee and the only remaining boys' school in Middle Tennessee. Montgomery Bell Academy eventually found itself one of the few surviving entities of a defunct University of Nashville, and in 1914 the school was moved to its present location on "the hill," a thirty-two acre campus on Harding Road.[25]

Many Webb School and Vanderbilt University graduates started classical schools of their own in a number of Middle Tennessee towns, schools which, like Wallace's University School and MBA, became "feeder" schools to Vanderbilt University and other top-ranked colleges and universities. They emphasized such values as "honor, manliness, and Christianity," values ingrained in the psyche of Southern culture. The schools held up as a heroic example Robert E. Lee, formerly the soldier and now the educator and president of Washington College in Lexington, Virginia. Lee stressed that every student be a gentleman, and the honor system he instituted at Washington College became a model for male private secondary and collegiate institutions throughout the South. Many Middle Tennessee schoolmasters—especially Sawney Webb and Clarence B. Wallace—viewed Robert E. Lee as the quintessential Southern gentleman, the standard to which every young man should aspire.[26]

As Ridley Wills writes,

> The recurring theme in the histories of most of these [twenty-four boys'] schools is the enormous influence that Webb School and its headmaster, W. R. "Sawney" Webb, and Vanderbilt University, and its first two chancellors, [Landon] Garland and [James] Kirkland, exerted on them. Webb School and Vanderbilt graduates became teachers and/or headmasters at most of these prep schools.[27]

Battle Ground Academy (BGA) opened in Franklin as a private coed school in 1889, founded by S. V. Wall and W. D. Mooney, both products of Sawney and John Webb. Athletically, BGA quickly became a dominant football power in Middle Tennessee, as did Morgan School in Fayetteville, and later nearby Petersburg in Lincoln County, another Webb-inspired institution. "The campus school," Branham and Hughes School, also a Webb model, opened by 1896 on West End Avenue in Nashville directly across from Vanderbilt University and very near the final location of Wallace's school. After about five years, Branham and Hughes moved to Spring Hill in Maury County.

Bowen School in Nashville, founded by Angus G. Bowen in 1897, was another excellent classical school and "feeder" to Vanderbilt University and other top colleg-

es and universities. Its Class of 1903—five members—included two future Rhodes Scholars, one being Fugitive poet John Crowe Ransom. Angus Bowen closed his school in 1919 to enter the business world in Nashville.

Nashville's Fitzgerald and Clarke School was founded in 1899 by yet another Webb School graduate who was joined in 1906 by a fellow graduate of "Old Sawney's" in Bell Buckle. Their school emphasized academics and athletics and later moved to Tullahoma, where it burned and was closed in 1921.

Located very near the Vanderbilt University campus, Duncan School was founded by Marvin T. Duncan in 1908. Duncan himself was a graduate of Webb and Vanderbilt. The Duncan School served as another important Vanderbilt "feeder" school until it closed in 1952 due to the failing health of its founder. Duncan School was also competitive with Montgomery Bell Academy and Wallace University School during its existence.

Of the twenty-four private boy's schools in Nashville and Middle Tennessee founded by 1913, only a handful of institutions remain, with Montgomery Bell Academy being the only boys' school left. As Wills writes,

> The loss of so many fine boys' schools is regrettable in that so many of the precepts and practices taught by such stalwart headmasters as Sawney Webb and Clarence Wallace are no longer stressed or even taught in most modern secondary schools. Thankfully, there are enclaves where these traditions are still carried on. May they flourish.[28]

The announcement card read: "University School of Nashville, Corner Broad and McLemore Streets, Clarence B. Wallace, M.A. (University of Virginia), Principal:

> The design of this School for Boys will be to give thorough preparation for Vanderbilt University and other institutions of high grade, and for the practical business of life. The First Session will begin September 15, 1886.[29]

The first session attracted twenty-eight students (opening day saw eighteen students and two teachers), the second session, fifty-one, and the third, sixty-nine students. At capacity, Wallace University School usually had about 100–125 students in its early years, with 125–150 students in its later period. The school was incorporated in October 1887, with Professor Wallace as secretary and treasurer.[30]

The first school occupied two rented rooms on the second floor of a residence where Christ Church, Episcopal was later built at the corner of Broadway and Ninth Avenue. Professor Wallace then purchased a house at 104 South High Street (Sixth

Avenue, South) to give the school a permanent home, but it too proved inadequate for the growing student body. In October 1888, Wallace moved the school to a commodious one-story building occupying two residential sites at 206–208 South High Street, where Wallace University School began building its enviable academic reputation. The site was later occupied by the Greek Orthodox Church.[31]

Professor Wallace moved his school to its final and best location at 2006 West End Avenue in 1914. The red brick school building of the University School was the former residence of attorney and Vanderbilt law professor Edmund Baxter, a dwelling designed by English architect Robert Sharp and built in 1889. The edifice included two stories and a basement on a fifty-foot lot on the north side of West End Avenue. The school was directly across the street from the then new Cathedral of the Incarnation and a stone's throw from the Vanderbilt University campus also a block away and across the street. The first floor of the school contained the office, chapel, library, and the dining room, where an inexpensive lunch was served daily. Two classrooms, two study halls, and the restroom occupied the second floor. The building was heated by a hot water system and drinking water was supplied by a bubbling fountain. There were shower baths and lockers in the basement where the students could dress out for sports and then walk the six blocks west on West End Avenue to Centennial Park and the playing fields. Baseball and football teams were fielded. The school had no gymnasium, nor even access to one, so basketball was not played. If fact, basketball was considered a sissy game by the students. Wallace University School did not stress athletics, probably because of its small student body size and usual inability to compete with its much stronger competition.[32]

The Wallace School offered grades nine through twelve with a combined seventh and eighth grade "sub-freshman class." A classical preparatory day school, Wallace offered primarily Greek, Latin, and mathematics, a curriculum not unlike that of the Webb School in Bell Buckle and similar "feeder" schools to Vanderbilt University and other colleges and universities. Four years of Latin and two years of Greek were required as well as four years of mathematics. No science courses were offered, including "nothing in chemistry and physics." While English was taught—later four years were required—Professor Wallace felt that the language could best be learned by a thorough mastery of the classical languages. German and French were the modern languages taught, and history proved popular with the students.[33]

Fugitive poet and essayist Allen Tate taught an English class at Wallace University School in 1920 while still a Vanderbilt undergraduate. He quickly became a disciple of Wallace and in later years wrote to him, calling Wallace and his school "a bulwark of the classical and humane tradition in teaching."[34]

The faculty usually included two or three full-time teachers (including Professor Wallace) supplemented by two or three talented Vanderbilt University graduate and undergraduate students. Teacher salaries were low, as the school's tuition was only about $60 in the 1920s, about the equivalent of $800 in 2016. Finances were handled by a Board of Trustees that included several prominent Nashville men, some probably Presbyterians, including members of the First Presbyterian Church.[35]

The key to the success of Wallace University School was an honor system "that worked." Patterned after that of the University of Virginia, "a rather rigid idea of the honor system," each student was required to sign a pledge: "On my honor as a gentleman I pledge that I have neither given nor received help on this examination."[36]

Remembering his school some years after retirement, Clarence B. Wallace noted,

> In formulating rules, regulations, and requirements, principles were never subordinated to profit. The result was character in the pupils and poverty for the principal. The honor system was rigidly enforced throughout all these years but with difficulty that increased as the years passed.

Professor Wallace began chapel services each school day promptly at 8:15 a.m. by reading to his students from a well-worn Bible and offering a prayer. Students who were late to the service stayed after school. Known for his physical vigor throughout his life, Wallace administered discipline by whipping upturned palms with a long hickory stick: "To have been whipped by him became, somehow, a special honor which men shared with sons and nephews and, in a few cases, grandsons."[37]

An "old boy," Adam G. Adams III, who attended the school on South High Street, remembered that Wallace kept a notebook for recording demerits, "which he did in very small precise handwriting:"

> One satisfied a demerit by staying 30 minutes after school or by extending his palm up, thumb tucked under his forefinger, and receiving five licks with a 30-inch hickory wand the size of your little finger. It was considered a manly act to take your licks without wincing. Mr. Wallace was accurate, never striking your knuckle.[38]

Charles Trabue figured that Wallace University School was one of the last preparatory schools to be "taught to the tune of a hickory stick. Far from resenting it, we were proud of it."[39]

Other misbehaving boys were set to copying the dictionary. His students claimed that Wallace never missed anything going on in his school and that "he had eyes in the back of his head." Some boys left school claiming harsh treatment, but most either returned later or wrote to

Wallace in succeeding years, "expressing appreciation for what he gave them."[40]

A yearbook, *The Etesian*, was published by the students in 1903, and dedicated to Mr. Wallace. It appears to have been but a one-shot affair, however; no other yearbooks have been located by this author. A student magazine, *Wallace World*, first appeared in May 1900 with Vol. 1, No. 1. It continued as a monthly or quarterly, off and on, until at least May 1930 (Vol. 3, No. 4). Later, when the Wallace alumni association merged with that of Montgomery Bell Academy in Nashville, the *MBA-Wallace Alumni News* was published for many years. [41]

After more than half a century teaching in his school, Clarence B. Wallace escaped with only two nicknames—"Old Caesar" and "Botts," nicknames never used in his presence.[42] It was reported by graduates in later years that he was also called "Botz," perhaps after a popular laxative of his day. Again, it was not a nickname used within earshot of Mr. Wallace.[43]

In 1888, "unsolicited," Vanderbilt University gave Wallace University School the privilege of accepting its graduates without certificate. Webb School in Bell Buckle and other similar schools were accorded the same recognition by Vanderbilt. Other colleges and universities soon followed Vanderbilt's lead.[44]

A school for boys throughout its history, five young women actually attended in the late 1890s. Professor Wallace took them in at the request of their fathers, who wanted their daughters "strictly prepared for college." Obviously, these fathers wanted Wallace to personally teach their children.[45]

Nashville did have preparatory schools for girls, of similar status to the boys' schools. Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies was founded in Nashville in 1865 by the Reverend W. E. Ward of Alabama. It was purchased by the Presbyterians in 1891, with Clarence B. Wallace among the stockholders, to serve as the female counterpart to Wallace University School.[46] Mrs. M. E. Clark's Select School for Young Ladies was established by Clark in Nashville in 1885, and Ward-Belmont School for Young Ladies was formed in 1913 from the merger of two academies. The Ward-Belmont occupied the Belmont mansion near Vanderbilt University and grew to be a "two-year college with an outstanding regional reputation as a school not only for upper-class belles but also for academically aspiring young women, who at this time had few choices for higher education in the South." Noted for its School of Music, the prestigious Ward-Belmont School first became Belmont Collegiate & Preparatory School and then Belmont College in 1951, an institution connected with the Southern Baptists.[47]

In regard to athletics, Wallace University School consisted of one ramshackle building on a cramped lot too small for even a practice field. "Every game was an away game," Nashville insurance execu-

tive Joe Thompson, Jr., Class of 1937, remembered:

> Our teams were so small the bench was two or three folding chairs. And if we occasionally surprised somebody and won a football game, Mr. Wallace would call a holiday. We would still have to go to chapel on Monday morning. There Mr. Wallace would congratulate the coach and the team. Then, in a slow, deliberate voice, he would say, "And now... in a few moments... I think we will close school for the day." Pandemonium would break loose.

Wallace University School's main athletic competition in baseball and football came from prep powerhouses Montgomery Bell Academy and Battle Ground Academy. Wallace also had to compete athletically with two local public schools, Hume-Fogg and Central.[48]

The athletic prowess of the Wallace teams fluctuated from year to year, but the boys always played hard and gave it their all. Montgomery Bell Academy was the perennial powerhouse football team in Nashville and Middle Tennessee during the period, and especially in the 1920s. Charles Trabue remembers MBA crushing Wallace 101-0 in the fall of 1925, remembering that "it was not a happy afternoon." 49

There are many notable "old boys" who attended Wallace School. Among them, Tennessee State Senator Douglas Henry, Jr., took two years of Latin from Professor Wallace. When Wallace University School closed in 1942, Henry transferred to the McCallie School in Chattanooga where he studied Cicero and Virgil and carried on an active correspondence with Mr. Wallace in Latin.[50]

Other notable alumni included Fugitive poet Jesse E. Wills, novelist Madison Jones, and Nashville architect Charles W. Waterfield, Jr., who attended Wallace in its last year, and who was one of the authors of *Classical Nashville: The Athens of the South.*[51]

Clarence and Mary Barbour Wallace celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1939 at their home in Nashville at 2214 State Street, near the school. Crowded with "old boys" and their wives who returned to help the Wallaces celebrate, the highlight of the affair was their presentation to the couple of a "new red automobile... which arrived at the door festively wrapped in golden yellow cellophane."[52]

In addition to being a well-known and beloved citizen of Nashville, Clarence B. Wallace was prominent in preparatory school circles, serving as president of the Davidson County Preparatory School Association; the Mid-South Association of Private Schools, founded 1903, merged with the Association of Southern Private Schools (both now the Southern Association of Independent Schools, SAIS); and as a long-term member of the Association of Southern Schools

and Colleges, founded in 1895 (now the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, SACS), serving as its president in 1906–1907.[53]

Wallace was also a member of the Corinthian Masonic Lodge, the Old Oak Club, and the Rotary Club, and the prestigious Belle Meade Country Club in Nashville.[54]

Clarence Wallace was a charter member (and later president) of the Old Oak Club, organized in 1887–1888, one of the earliest literary and intellectual societies in Nashville. Chancellor James H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University, a life-long friend of Wallace, and U. S. Supreme Court Justice James C. McReynolds, then a lawyer in Nashville, were also charter members. The Old Oak Club connected some of Nashville's new elite with less wealthy middle-class town-and-gown members "linking leaders in law, business, and the clergy with Vanderbilt's academic community." Vanderbilt became identified with the local elite and "reinforced an affinity for cultural refinement amid all the commercial boosterism of the day." The Old Oak Club, like other Nashville clubs, concerned itself with public affairs, but the members also enjoyed forays into such topics as art and history.[55] The Old Oak Club did not meet for dinners like its distinguished predecessor, the Round Table, founded in 1884, except on special occasions. Meeting for papers and discussion, the Old Oak Club was an intellectual club professing far-reaching interests and discussion on a variety of pertinent topics of the day and throughout history. It met monthly and included a "town and gown" membership limited to thirty members.[56]

The athletic prowess of Wallace teams fluctuated from year to year. The 1896 team included Grantland Rice, standing second from left. (Vanderbilt University Special Collections and University Archives, Jean and Alexander Heard Library)

A staunch Presbyterian who was always expounding Presbyterian virtues to his students, Wallace became a deacon in 1896 and an elder in 1899 of the First Presbyterian Church in downtown Nashville. He was assistant superintendent of the Sunday School, teaching there for some fifty-five years.

On August 17, 1903, after returning to Nashville following a three-month tour of Europe, Wallace reported to the Nashville press the use of Marconi's wireless from a Cunard liner "communicating with vessels while crossing the Atlantic."[57]

On the evening of July 9, 1941, Clarence B. Wallace announced that he was closing Wallace University School. The Nashville newspapers published the story the next day. Wallace said that he would be eight-two years old in October and that his eyesight was failing. He had taught for fifty-seven years, fifty-five of which were at Wallace University School, established in 1886. He planned to take a long vacation to his home state of Virginia, and also spend some time at his fishing camp in Canada:[58]

> I want to retire while I can still do my job competently and while the school is going strong. We had a good football season this year, and our scholastic standing was never higher.[59]

Wallace University School did not close immediately, as the newspapers indicated, as Professor Wallace preferred to give his rising seniors a chance to graduate with their class. The school continued for one more academic year and closed for good in June 1942. Coincidentally, the 1941 Wallace football team was one of the best they fielded, a legendary team in Nashville preparatory school circles. A squad with only twelve players, they had a perfect season winning nine games and losing only in the post season to the McCallie School of Chattanooga in the state championship, 6-0.[60]

In 1945, over 200 "old boys" honored Clarence Wallace at a gathering at the Belle Meade Country Club in Nashville. They presented him with a "big chair especially for relaxing," but also told Wallace that his work would continue and that he was still building men. When dinner was over and the speeches were about to begin, an "old boy" stood up and asked Wallace for his permission for the whole group to light up their cigarettes.[61]

On October 23, 1949, Wallace was honored by his students on his ninetieth birthday at a dinner party in the ball room of the Maxwell House in Nashville. Every Wallace boy who could attended. The old teacher recounted scenes from his early life and of his thankfulness for being allowed to associate with such fine young men throughout his career:

> The richest reward of a teacher's life and labor is not monetary, for that is notoriously meagre. It is the joy of guiding the development of young minds and spirits, steering them around dangerous pitfalls, suppressing evil tendencies, quickening ennobling aspirations. Such a demonstration of affection as you are staging tonight is gratifying beyond my powers of expression.

Grantland Rice considered Wallace an important mentor. In 1949, Rice hailed Wallace as "a gentleman, paladin, and a scholar/ a teacher and a man." (Rice, ca. 1920, Library of Congress)

Grantland Rice was one Wallace boy who was unable to attend the celebration in Nashville. He sent his regrets and also a poem in tribute to his old teacher and mentor:

> Mr. C. B. Wallace
>
> Here stands one who has planted wisdom,
> Into a thousand brains
> One who is part of the shining glory
> Where endless friendship reigns
> One, who for nearly a century's marching
> Lived by a nobler plan
> A gentleman, paladin, and a scholar
> A teacher, and a man.[62]

Charles Trabue felt that if it is true that "every educational institution is the lengthened shadow of one man,"

> That statement describes the Wallace University School. Mr. Wallace was the School; he completely dominated it. And his constant emphasis on truth and integrity and industry, and his denunciation, his contempt, his actual hatred for everything that was devious or false or dishonorable or slothful, gradually soaked into most of the students.[63]

Both feared and respected by his charges—he "mixed sparkling wit and infinite kindness with the sterner stuff"—Wallace exercised a powerful influence and always left a lasting impression. Joe Thompson, Jr. '37, wrote:

> Mr. Wallace taught all of us that smoking, drinking, and lying were all on the same plane—they were something you just were not to do. Many Wallace graduates never picked up the habit of smoking. In fact, I have seen grown men pass Mr. Wallace on the street and immediately put out their cigarettes. That's the kind of lasting effect he had on us.[64]

Returning home from a meeting of the Old Oak Club that had been held nearby, ninety year-old Clarence B. Wallace died suddenly at 9:15 p.m. on Saturday, May 20, 1950, collapsing as he opened his front door. His body was taken to Finley M. Dorris Funeral Home and the funeral service was held at 2 p.m. on May 22 at the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Walter Courtenay officiating. Clarence Bain Wallace was buried in the family plot at Mount Olivet Cemetery in Nashville that day.[65]

The Wallace family plot in Mount Olivet Cemetery on Lebanon Road is located in Section 13, Lot 66 S 1/2, not far from Confederate Circle. Buried in the family plot with Wallace are his wife, Mary Barbour Wallace, who died October 9, 1953, and their two daughters: Sue Barbour Wallace, died December 12, 1904; and Ellen Barbour Wallace, died January 20,

Clarence Wallace announced his retirement plans in 1941 and Wallace University School closed in June 1942. After his death in 1950, a peer said Wallace "was the dean of southern educators in boys' schools," his place to be occupied by no other. (Patrick Wilson Library, Montgomery Bell Academy)

1986, whose ashes were interred on June 27, 1988.[66]

Wallace lived to see the beginning of the decline of the emphasis on classical languages in American schools and colleges. As colleges and universities became more vocational and specialized, especially after World War II with large numbers of returning veterans going to college on the G. I. Bill, classical languages were effectively phased out nationally in favor of "relevant" modern languages such as French, German, and Spanish.

Clarence Wallace and Sawney and John Webb believed that only those who had received a classical education could truly call themselves educated people.

John M. Webb of Webb School in Bell Buckle was a master teacher and clas-

sicist. Sawney Webb's younger brother and co-principal and co-owner of the school, he taught the juniors Greek, while Sawney taught Latin, and all the seniors everything. The dead languages of the Classics came alive under John Webb's tutelage and "we actually read Latin and Greek more easily by far than the average college student reads French and German." Commenting on the national trend of banishing Latin and Greek from American colleges and universities, Randolph Elliott (the nom de plume of Ida A. Elliott) offered "if you had ever wandered over the Aegean Isles with Johnny [John Webb], you would feel that in parting with Ulysses you were losing a dear and cherished friend." She lamented that Johnny was now gone—perhaps "to see the great Achilles whom he knew."[67]

In his address to the graduating Class of 1960 at Webb School in Bell Buckle, Rhodes Scholar and Fugitive and Agrarian member William Yandell Elliott, a 1913 graduate of Webb School, Vanderbilt University '17, the Sorbonne in Paris '19, and with a doctorate from Oxford '23, proffered:

> A curriculum of the classical studies is the best tested education. I can say that Webb men were among the few as Rhodes Scholars whom the British at Oxford rated high in the examinations for honors schools because of their knowledge of Greek and Latin.

Elliott went on to say, "Old Sawney birched us into Latinity but Johnny loved and wept us into Greek..."[68]

A prominent admirer of Clarence B. Wallace and his school, William R. "Sawney" Webb, a principal of Webb School in Bell Buckle noted:

> The boys from the Wallace School had a training that enabled them to hold their own with the boys trained anywhere, but they also had something worth more. Mr. Wallace was especially skilled in instilling in his boys a correct scale of values and a philosophy of life that enabled them to withstand the temptations of college and later the business world.[69]

Several other of Wallace's fellow schoolmasters of private boys' schools in Nashville and Middle Tennessee paid tribute to him. R. L. Sager, headmaster of Montgomery Bell Academy, remembered, "His loss will be felt greatly in southern educational circles... His passing will mark the passing of an era in Nashville education." Glen M. Eddington, headmaster of Battle Ground Academy in Franklin, said,

> He was the dean of southern educators in boys' schools, a leader in the advancement of these institutions in the South. I know no other man who was admired more highly than Dr. Wallace. His passing will leave a tremendous gap in secondary school edu-

> cation... He filled a place never to be occupied by another person.[70]

Finally, Marvin T. Duncan, headmaster of Duncan College Preparatory School, remarked, "Mr. Wallace stressed the highest of scholarship and integrity of character in his school. His life will always be an inspiration to his many former teachers and fine alumni."[71]

An editorial in *The Nashville Tennessean* for May 22, 1950, the day Wallace was buried, stated, "[His] years of active teaching brought him few worldly benefits. But after his decision to close the school doors in 1941, he had every reason to believe that his life work has been usually rich in rewards."[72] Likewise, *The Nashville Banner's* editorial, "Dr. C. B. Wallace," stated on the same day:

> Nashville knew and loved this great and good citizen. His influence was reflected in the thousands of lives that directly touched his own. It will continue to be felt through the influence of those lives upon the lives of other thousands. Of him can be spoken humanity's highest plaudit: The world is a better place by his having lived in it.[73]

In his article entry in *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* for Wallace University School, Ridley Wills, II, noted:

> Professor Wallace was not a great believer in outside activities that might interfere with studies. Still, he was loyal to his teams and was often seen tearing up and down the sidelines during a close football game. He was eminently successful as Wallace became a great school as evidenced by the long list of prominent men who graduated from Wallace with superior academic credentials and with the sense of honor that Professor Wallace imbued in them.[74]

At Montgomery Bell Academy in Nashville, the school's old gymnasium was altered to become the Wallace Memorial Building, dedicated on Friday, May 18, 1962. The building included a Wallace Room housing school memorabilia, and a life-size, three-quarter length portrait of Clarence Wallace was commissioned and prominently hung in Wallace Hall in November 1992. Noted artist and MBA faculty member Louise LeQuire produced a quality rendering of Wallace in three-piece suit and tie, wearing his Phi Beta Kappa key and holding his copy of Virgil, and not the Bible as some had suggested.[75] Wallace Hall was later replaced by a new dining hall that includes listings of the Wallace University School alumni. The LeQuire painting of Clarence B. Wallace

now hangs in the Patrick Wilson Library at MBA.[76]

Opened in 1886 in Nashville as University School, a classical preparatory day school for boys, the name was officially changed to Wallace University School in later years. It was also referred to as Wallace's University School or simply the Wallace School. Today a state historical marker stands on the site of Wallace University School on West End Avenue. Sadly, in 2016 an empty fast food franchise building sits on the property, next door to a Taco Bell and a Jack in the Box. Nashville's historic landscape is a fleeting thing.[77]

Dr. Clarence Bain Wallace (1859–1950) was a master teacher, classicist, and administrator who led Wallace University School in Nashville throughout its entire fifty-six year existence. When he finally retired in 1942 at the age of 82, at the beginning of World War II, Wallace closed his highly successful school with little thought of the school continuing after him. Wallace opened it and he closed it. "Mr. Wallace was the school: he completely dominated it," remembered alumnus Charles Trabue, and it was generally accepted that no one could follow in his footsteps. Wallace, himself, stated when he announced the closing of the school that the institution was "going strong," that they had a good year in football, and that the school's "scholastic standing was never higher." But Wallace University School had become an anachronism by then, overshadowed by its larger private preparatory school competition and the growing emphasis on national public education including coeducation. Dr. Wallace's classical day school was eclipsed by the changing winds of modern educational pedagogy.[78]

The author would like to thank Angela Klausner, librarian and archivist of the Patrick Wilson Library at Montgomery Bell Academy, Nashville, Tennessee, for allowing him access to MBA's Wallace University School Collection. This article could not have been written without her generous assistance.

1. Fred Russell, Sidelines, "Prof. Wallace Stole the Show," *The Nashville Banner*, 29 December 1948, 24; William A. Harper, *How You Played the Game: The Life of Grantland Rice* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1999), 503.

2. Harper, *How You Played the Game*, 503; Grantland Rice, "The Four Horsemen," *New York Herald Tribune*, 18 October 1924.

3. The line translates as "I sing of weapons and a man, who, a refugee by fate, first came from the shores of Troy..."; Harper, *How You Played the Game*, 503.

4. Charles C. Trabue, Jr., "Life and Learning at Wallace's University School," The Round Table, 4 June 1992, 20.

5. Russell, "Prof. Wallace Stole the Show," 24; Harper, *How You Played the Game*, 503.

6. Russell, "Prof. Wallace Stole the Show," 24.

7. Harper, *How You Played the Game*, 37–39, 41, 503–504; Russell, "Prof. Wallace Stole the Show," 24; Trabue, "Life and Learning at Wallace's University School," 20.

8. Harper, *How You Played the Game*, 37–39, 41, 503–504.

9. Grantland Rice, *The Tumult and the Shouting: My Life in Sport* (New York: A. S. Barnes

& Company, 1954), 7. An 1896 image of Rice as a member of the Wallace football team is in Special Collections, Vanderbilt University.

10. W. C. Teague, "Meet Rotary's New President!" [Will R. Manier, Jr.], *The Rotarian*, Rotary International (August 1936): 1; William Waller, ed., *Nashville in the 1890s* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1970), 31; Harper, *How You Played the Game*, 39; Trabue, "Life and Learning at Wallace's University School," 7.

11. Dr. C. B. Wallace, "Some Random Reminiscences of an Octogenarian, Nashville, Tennessee, April 8, 1944, 1; Louise Davis, "Southern Scholar," *The Nashville Tennessean Magazine*, 17 November 1946.

12. Samuel Sands & Son, editors, *The American Farmer* (Baltimore, MD, 1 August 1876): 266 and unpaged advertisement.

13. James Barbour, 1828–1895, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Barbour_(1828%E2%80%931895); Davis, "Southern Scholar"; John Thompson, "Prof. C. B. Wallace To Close School Here after 55 Years; Cites Age, Failing Sight," *The Nashville Tennessean*, 10 July 1941.

14. Wallace, "Some Random Reminiscences of an Octogenarian," 1; Davis, "Southern Scholar." In 1904 Clarence B. Wallace, then principal of the University School in Nashville, was nominated for the presidency of his alma mater, Hampton-Sydney College in Virginia. One of three nominees with four ballots, none of the nominees were able to secure a clear majority, and the Hampden-Sydney Board decided to appoint a search committee to report back at a later date. Of the three nominees, Wallace was reportedly the weakest nomination. John Luster Brinkley, *On This Hill: A Narrative History of Hampton-Sydney College, 1774–1994* (Hampton-Sydney, Va.: Hampton-Sydney College, 1994), 482 n360. C. B. Wallace's article, "Hampton-Sydney in the Late Seventies," originally published in the 1916 *Kaleidoscope* at Hampton-Sydney College, is reprinted on pages 351–354 of Brinkley's book.

15. Wallace, "Some Random Reminiscences of an Octogenarian," 1–2; Davis, "Southern Scholar"; Rice, *The Tumult and the Shouting*, 7; Trabue, "Life and Learning at Wallace's University School," 5.

16. Montgomery Bell Academy Archives; Thompson, "Prof. C. B. Wallace to Close School"; "Wallace School Closes After Long History," *The Nashville Banner*, 10 July 1941; Wallace, "Some Random Reminiscences of an Octogenarian," 2; Davis, "Southern Scholar."

17. Thompson, *The Nashville Tennessean*, 10 July 1941; "Wallace School Closes After Long History," *The Nashville Banner*, 10 July 1941.

18. Thompson, "Prof. C. B. Wallace to Close School"; "Wallace School Closes After Long History"; Wallace, "Some Random Reminiscences of an Octogenarian, 2; Davis, "Southern Scholar."

19. Thompson, "Prof. C. B. Wallace to Close School"; John de L. Wooldridge, *History of Nashville, Tennessee* (Nashville: Published for H. W. Crew by the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Barbee & Smith, Agents, 1890), 433–435, 438–439.

20. Montgomery Bell Academy Archives; Pat Embry, About Town, "Old 'Botz' Never Lax in Tutoring His University School Boys," Lifestyles section, *The Nashville Banner*, 12 September 1986.

21. Don H. Doyle, *Nashville in the New South, 1880–1930* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1985), 123, 135; Don H. Doyle, *Nashville since the 1920s* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1985), 55. For a comprehensive look at Nashville's rise as a "New South" city, see both of Doyle's works listed here.

22. Ridley Wills II, "The Old Boys' Schools of Middle Tennessee," *The Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 56, No. 1 (Spring 1997), 57.

23. It was never "Webb School" in Culleoka. Only with the move to Bell Buckle did the Webb brothers start a school of their own, "Webb School" for the first time. See Terry Barkley, *The Gentle Scholar: The Forgotten Story of John M. Webb and Webb School in Bell Buckle, Tennessee* (Dickson,

Tenn.: BrayBree Publishing, 2015), 11; Wills, "The Old Boys' Schools of Middle Tennessee," 56–69.

24. Edwin Mims, *History of Vanderbilt University* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1946), 90–91; Barkley, *The Gentle Scholar*, 31–32; Wills, "The Old Boys' Schools of Middle Tennessee," 57.

25. Wills, "The Old Boys' Schools of Middle Tennessee," 64. The University of Nashville medical department was acquired by Vanderbilt University in the 1870s while the liberal arts college went to George Peabody Normal School in 1909.

26. Wills, "The Old Boys' Schools of Middle Tennessee," 57–58. See Robert E. Lee and Richard G. Williams, *The Maxims of Robert E. Lee for Young Gentlemen* (Gretna, La.: Pelican Publishing Company, 2005).

27. Wills, "The Old Boys' Schools of Middle Tennessee," 68.

28. Ibid., 58–61, 65–69.

29. Wooldridge, *History of Nashville*, 434; "School History," 1903 *Etesian*, unpaged, Wallace University School yearbook [MBA Archives].

30. "School History"; Thompson, "Prof. C. B. Wallace to Close School"; "Wallace School Closes After Long History."

31. Thompson, "Prof. C. B. Wallace to Close School"; Trabue, "Life and Learning at Wallace's University School," 1–2, 16.

32. Trabue, "Life and Learning at Wallace's University School," 1.

33. Waller, ed., *Nashville in the 1890s*, 30–31; Harper, *How You Played the Game*, 39; Trabue, "Life and Learning in Wallace's University School," 7.

34. Thomas A. Underwood, *Allen Tate: Orphan of the South* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000), 43; Allen Tate to Prof. C. B. Wallace (carbon copy; no date), Allen Tate Papers, Princeton University Archives, AM19629, 44:14, Manuscripts Division, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.

35. "Wallace School Closes after Long History;" Trabue, "Life and Learning at Wallace's University School," 5.

36. "Dr. Wallace's Funeral Held This Afternoon," *The Nashville Banner*, 22 May 1950.

37. Thompson, "Prof. C. B. Wallace to Close School."

38. William Waller, ed., *Nashville, 1900–1910* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1972), 181 [Reminiscences of Adam G. Adams, III].

39. Trabue, "Life and Learning at Wallace's University School," 10.

40. "Wallace School Closes After Long History;" Thompson, "Prof. C. B. Wallace to Close School;" Davis, "Southern Scholar"; Embry, "Old 'Botz' Never Lax."

41. The Etesian winds are the dominant weather influence in the Aegean Sea. Montgomery Bell Academy Archives.

42. "Wallace School Closes after Long History;" Thompson, "Prof. C. B. Wallace to Close School;" Davis, "Southern Scholar;" Embry, "Old 'Botz' Never Lax."

43. Thompson, "Prof. C. B. Wallace to Close School."

44. "School History."

45. An image of the five girls is included in Special Collections, Vanderbilt University.

46. Embry, "Old 'Botz' Never Lax;" Waller, ed., *Nashville in the 1890s*, 274.

47. Doyle, *Nashville in the New South*, 211; Doyle, *Nashville Since the 1920s*, 3, 21, 24, 176; Wooldridge, *History of Nashville*, 433–435, 438–439.

48. Embry, "Old 'Botz' Never Lax;" Wills, II, "The Old Boys' Schools of Middle Tennessee," 63.

49. Trabue, "Life and Learning at Wallace's University School," 18.

50. Christine Kreyling, Wesley Paine, Charles W. Waterfield, Jr., and Susan Ford Wiltshire, *Classical Nashville: Athens of the South* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1996), 10–11, 155.

51. Kreyling et al., *Classical Nashville*, 10–11.

52. Davis, "Southern Scholar." 2214 State Street no longer exists and is the parking lot of the Ladies of Charity complex. The address is sometimes given in newspaper articles as 2215 State Street; Wallace himself wrote his address as 2214 State Street.

53. "Wallace School Closes after Long History:" Thompson, "Prof. C. B. Wallace to Close School." Wallace's address as president was published as "The Moral Influences of College Life and Training," *Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States, Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting Held at Birmingham, Alabama, November 7–8, 1907* (Nashville: Press of Marshall & Bruce Company, 1907), 30–41.

54. Doyle, *Nashville in the New South*, 69; Doyle, *Nashville Since the 1920s*, 3.

55. Waller, *Nashville in the 1890s*, 37–38; Thompson, "Prof. C. B. Wallace to Close School;" "Wallace School Closes after Long History."

56. Edwin Mims, *Chancellor Kirkland of Vanderbilt* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1940), 91; Carl F. Zibart, *Yesterday's Nashville* (Miami: E. A. Seemann Publishing, 1976), 60, shows an image of the December 1903 membership of the Old Oak Club, including Clarence Wallace.

57. Thompson, "Prof. C. B. Wallace to Close School;" "Wallace School Closes after Long History;" Waller, ed., *Nashville, 1900–1910,* 290.

58. "Wallace School Closes after Long History."

59. Thompson, "Prof. C. B. Wallace to Close School."

60. Trabue, "Life and Learning at Wallace's University School," 20.

61. Davis, "Southern Scholar."

62. Trabue, "Life and Learning at Wallace's University School," 20–22.

63. Ibid., 3.

64. Davis, "Southern Scholar;" Embry, "Old 'Botz' Never Lax."

65. "Dr. Wallace's Funeral Held This Afternoon," *The Nashville Banner*, 22 May 1950; "Educators Mourn Wallace Death," *The Nashville Tennessean*, 22 May 1950.

66. Mount Olivet Cemetery Records, 1101 Lebanon Road, Davidson County, Nashville, TN. Thanks to Cynthia Ann Gore, Receptionist, Mount Olivet Cemetery Office.

67. Randolph Elliott, "Old Sawney's," *The Atlantic Monthly* (August 1920), 231–236; Barkley, *The Gentle Scholar*, 82.

68. *Address of William Yandell Elliott to the Graduating Class of 1960, Webb School, Bell Buckle, Tennessee, 90th Commencement, Wednesday, June 8, 1960,* Bell Buckle, The Webb School Archives, 8–10; Barkley, *The Gentle Scholar*, 5, 118–119.

69. Ridley Wills II, "Wallace University School," *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Carroll Van West, Editor-in-Chief (Nashville: The Tennessee Historical Society, 1998), 1030.

70. "Educators Mourn Wallace Death," *The Nashville Tennessean*, 22 May 1950.

71. "Dr. Wallace's Funeral Held This Afternoon."

72. Editorial, "Mr. C. B. Wallace," *The Nashville Tennessean*, 22 May 1950.

73. Editorial, "Dr. C. B. Wallace," *The Nashville Banner*, 22 May 1950.

74. Wills, "Wallace University School," 1030.

75. Montgomery Bell Academy Archives; Kreyling et al., *Classical Nashville*, 10–11; Trabue, "Life and Learning at Wallace's University School," 3.

76. Montgomery Bell Academy Archives. See Ridley Wills, II, *Gentleman, Scholar, Athlete: The History of Montgomery Bell Academy* (Chantilly, Va.: The History Factory, 2005).

77. Site inspection by author.

78. Trabue, "Life and Learning at Wallace's University School," 3; Thompson, "Prof. C. B. Wallace to Close School." This author has found nothing to suggest that the school was in financial trouble.